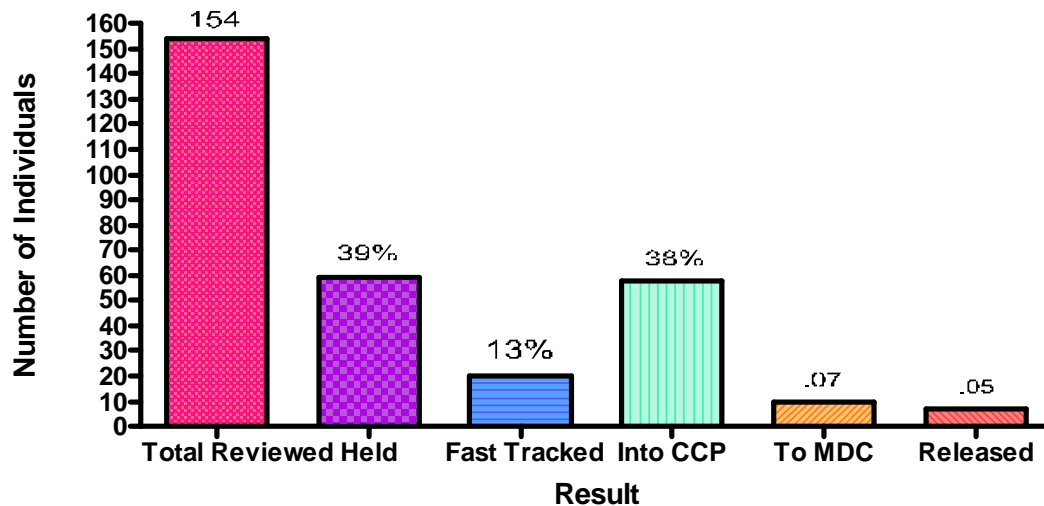


Results from Weekly Detention Review 04/05



Section I. Part 2.

Disproportionate Minority Confinement and Gender Inequality

This section features what Bernalillo County considers its main goal for the next fiscal year. We began the 05/06 fiscal year aggressively attacking concerns of minority over-representation and the inequitable treatment of female offenders in juvenile justice. We have included both variables (ethnicity and gender) in the present section because these two variables have high degrees of shared variance. In other words, it is impossible to talk about ethnicity without a discussion of gender. One can argue that there are significant developmental differences between males and females, there are. However, not only are there gender differences, when a closer look is taken there are more differences when one is a Hispanic or African American female versus a Caucasian female and the same is true for differences observed between Hispanic and African American males as compared to Caucasian males. Only looking at gender differences and not how ethnicity influences treatment by others leaves a great deal of undiscovered inequitable treatment in juvenile

justice practices, not to mention in society at large. The purpose is 1. To observe differences in treatment between the two groups (being male or female) and 2. Within each group (differences in Hispanic, Caucasian, African American, and Asian females, for example).

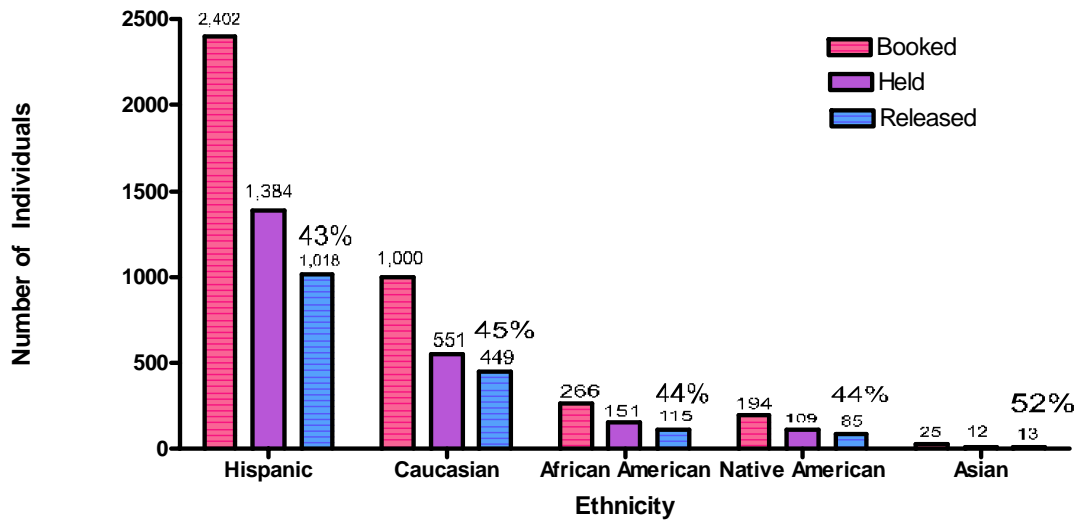
Aim #1 Differences *between* Gender Groups.

Aim #2 Differences *within* Gender Groups.

The typical female offender booked into BCJDC is around age 14, well past the age where risk-taking behavior begins. A significant proportion of BCJDC's female offenders come from a minority background, poor neighborhoods with high crime rates. Data supporting these facts will be presented with the Needs Assessment results in the next fiscal report (July 06). Preliminary results have revealed that these high-risk girls all have suffered, from some extent, sexual and/or physical abuse and emotion abuse. All the girls who participated in the assessment and had reported sexual abuse also reported this as their first sexual experience.

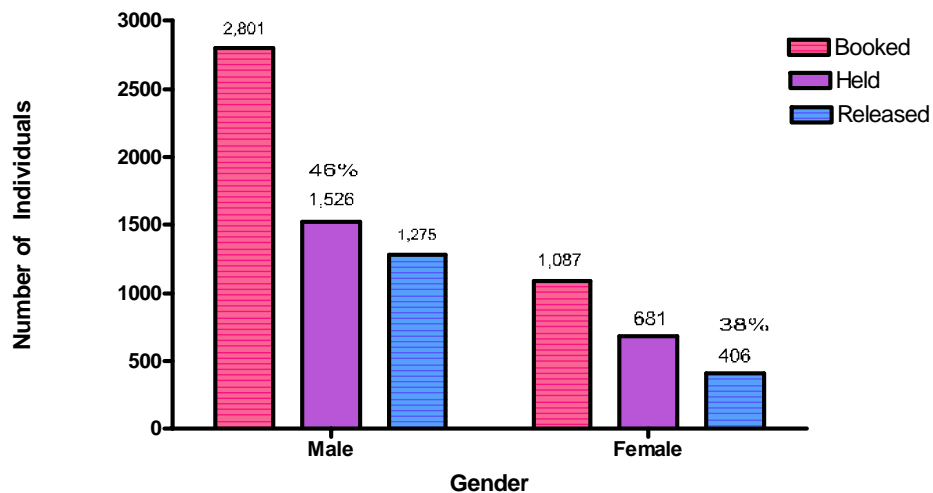
The goal in the section is to show significant differences in LOS by charge as a function of being female versus male and second being a minority male or female versus a Caucasian female or male when comparing LOS and charges. You will find in the following graphs where significant differences in LOS were found when comparing said variables above (Gender by Ethnicity) with brief descriptive narratives.

Booked and Released Activity by Ethnicity: Fiscal Year 04/05

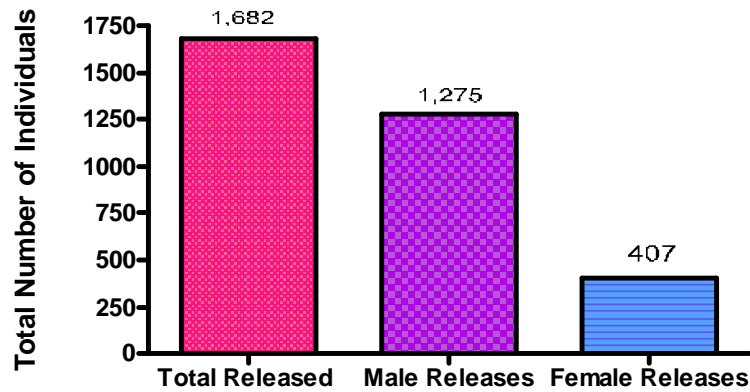


Overall, find that BCJDC's booked, held, and released statistics are fairly equal across ethnic group. As you will find below, the disproportionate number of minorities is with confinement not release.

Booked and Released Activity by Gender: Fiscal Year 04/05



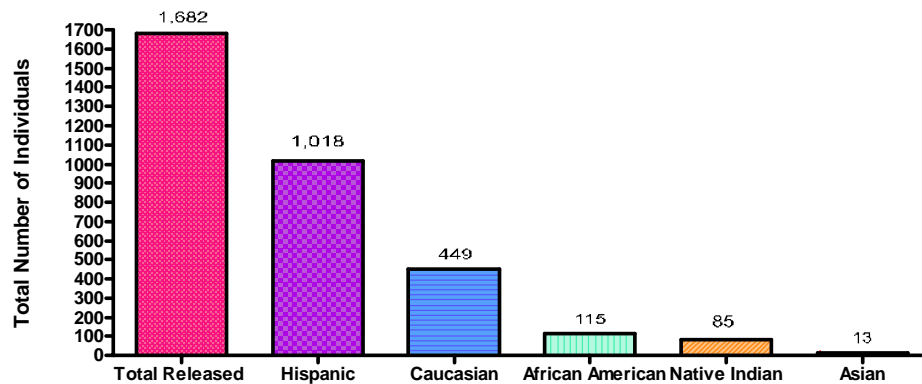
Releases by Gender 04/05



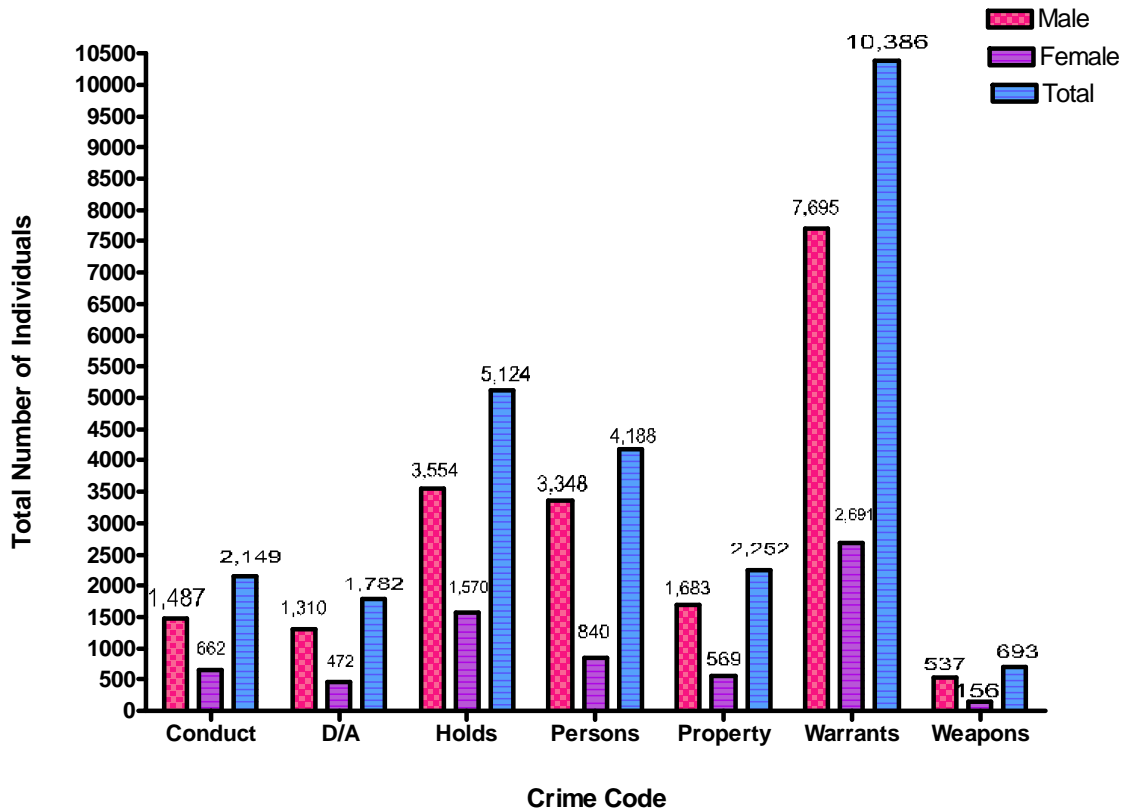
When gender is specific variable of interest a difference is found in percent being released.

In other words, it gender accounts for variable difference in release patterns.

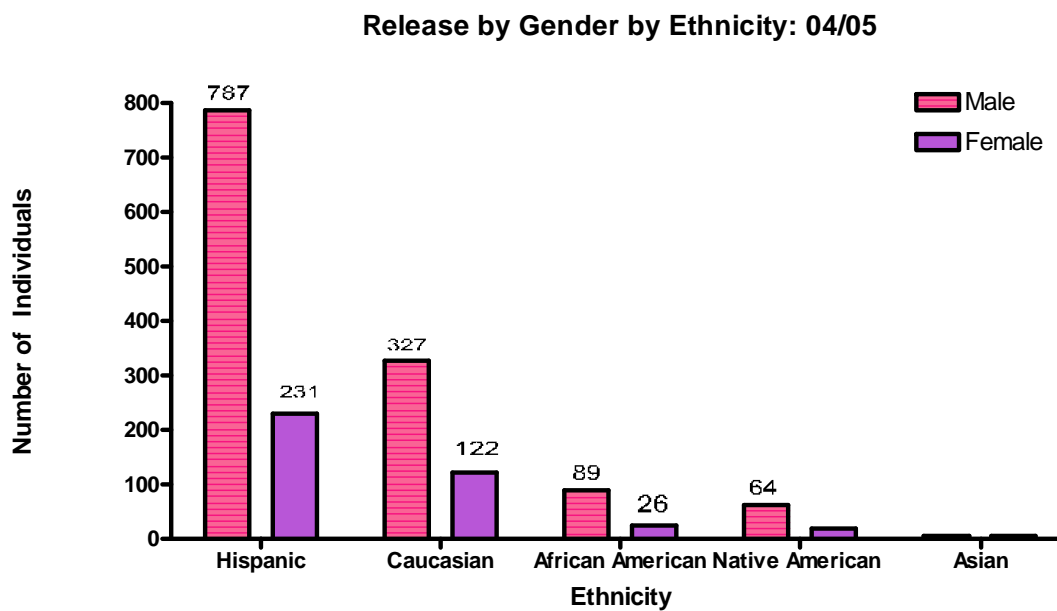
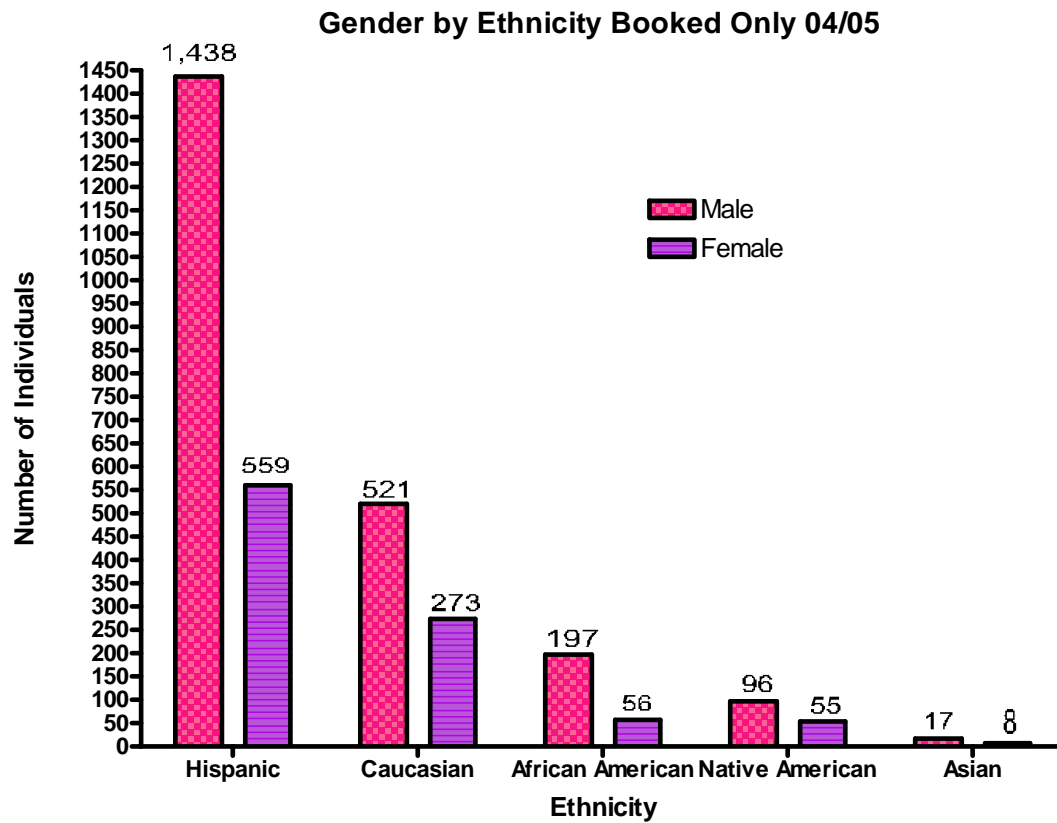
Releases by Ethnicity 04/05



Days Spent in Custody by Crime Code by Gender: Fiscal Year 04/05



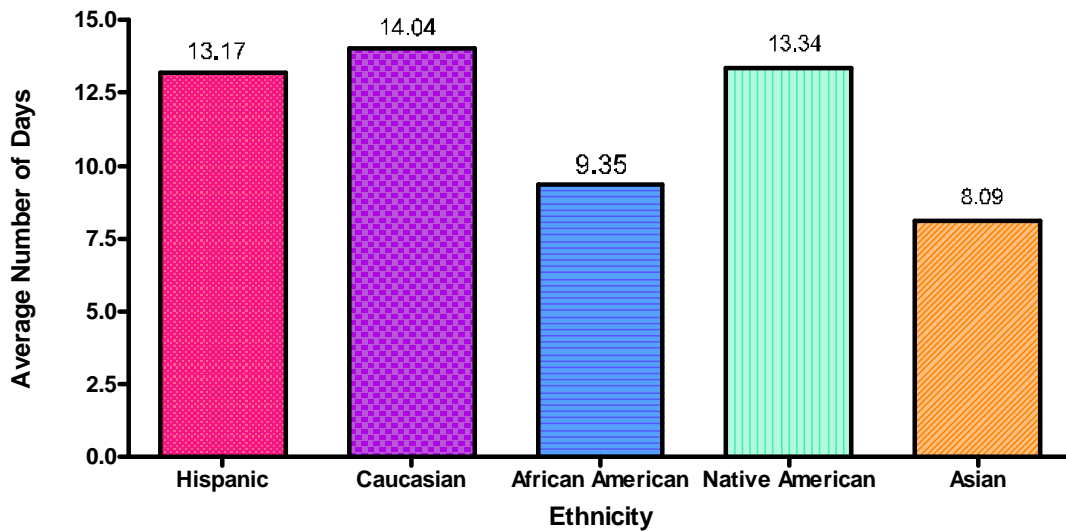
* D/A Drugs and Alcohol





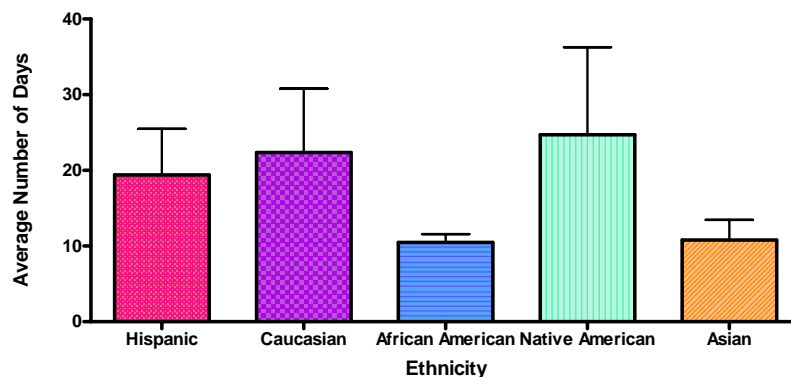
EX: Forty Eight percent of Hispanics booked were held. This represented 942 Hispanics. The same follows for other ethnic groups.

Average Length of Stay by Ethnicity for Held Clients 04/05

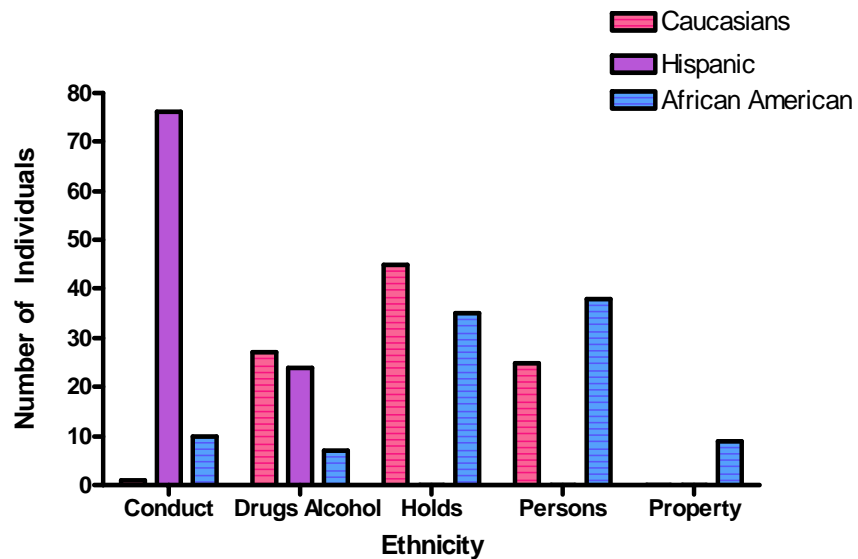


Caucasians are observed with the longest average length of stay (LOS; above). Below find variance in treatment with regard to LOS by ethnicity. The wider the bars the more differences we observe in LOS for different ethnic groups. For example, African Americans are treated the same across the board as shown by the very short bar. This could mean either African Americans are treated inequitable or fairly almost all of the time. Follow-up data supports that all the minority groups are treated differently than the non-minority groups in favor of the non-minority group.

Average Length of Stay for Ethnicity 04/05



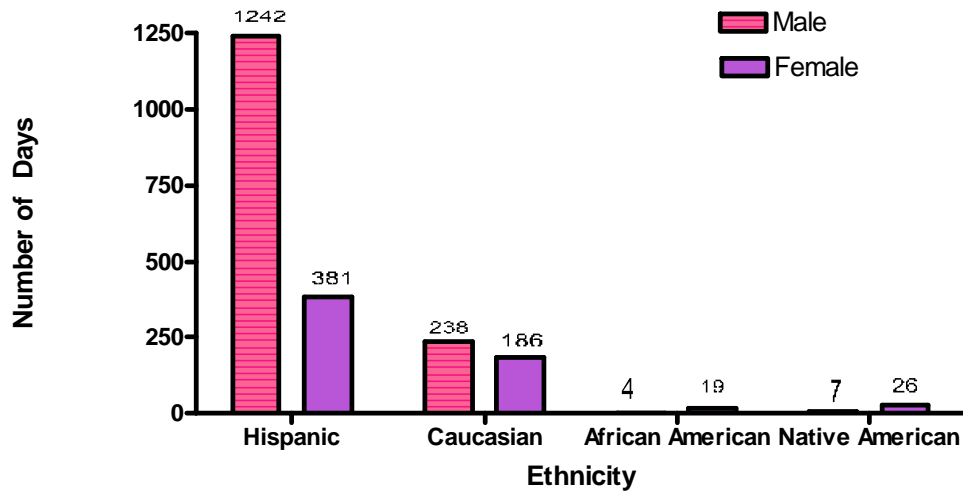
Frequency of Crime by Ethnicity for Males



The only significant crime all three ethnic groups above share in common is Drugs and Alcohol. As seen above crime, on average, is specific to individual ethnicities.

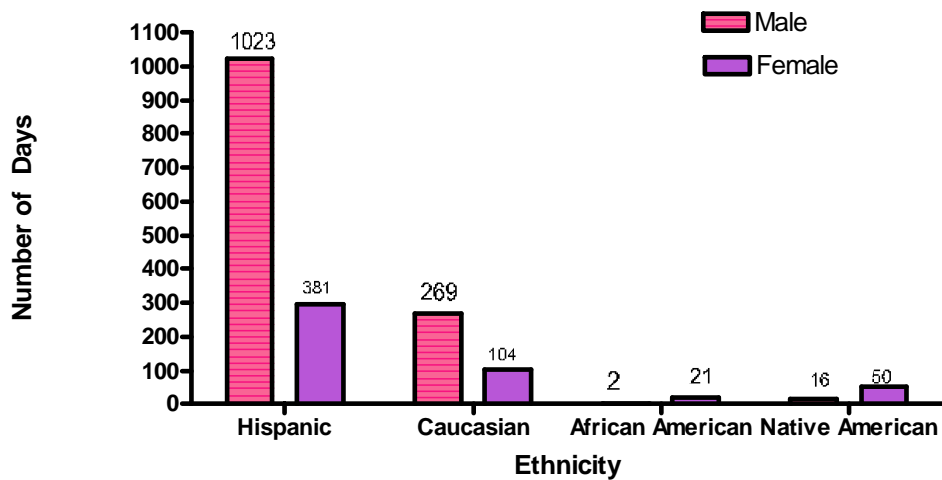
The next several graphs reflecting detention data is presented utilizing the entire held population for 04/05. Following these data will be graphs depicting significance tests results on the same population except now utilizing a sample of that population. The purpose is to show the difference in counting occurrences and actually knowing if differences really exist among the population under discussion.

Days Spent in Custody for Conduct Charges by Gender and Ethnicity



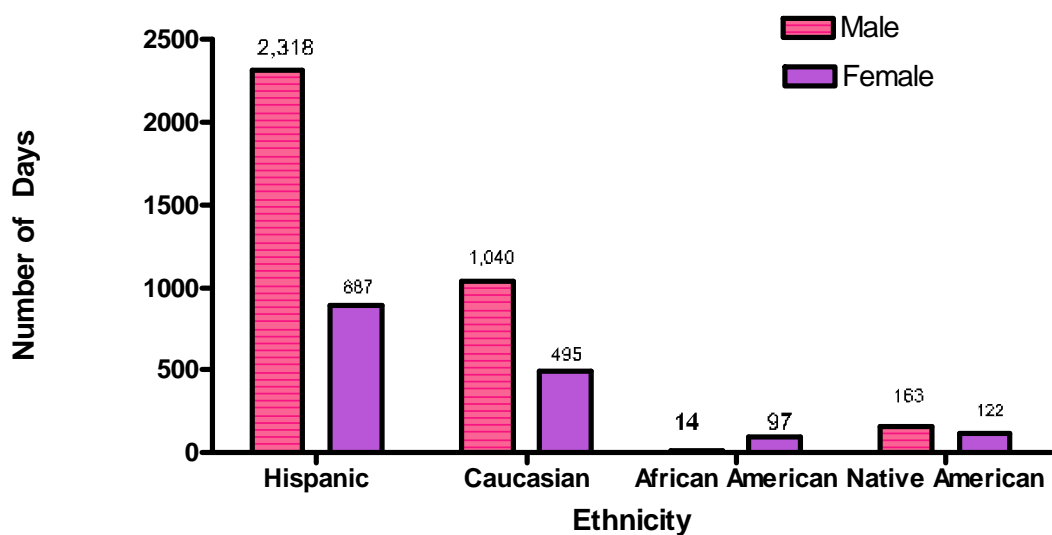
Sample (N) = Entire Held Population

Days Spent in Custody for Drugs and Alcohol Charges by Gender and Ethnicity



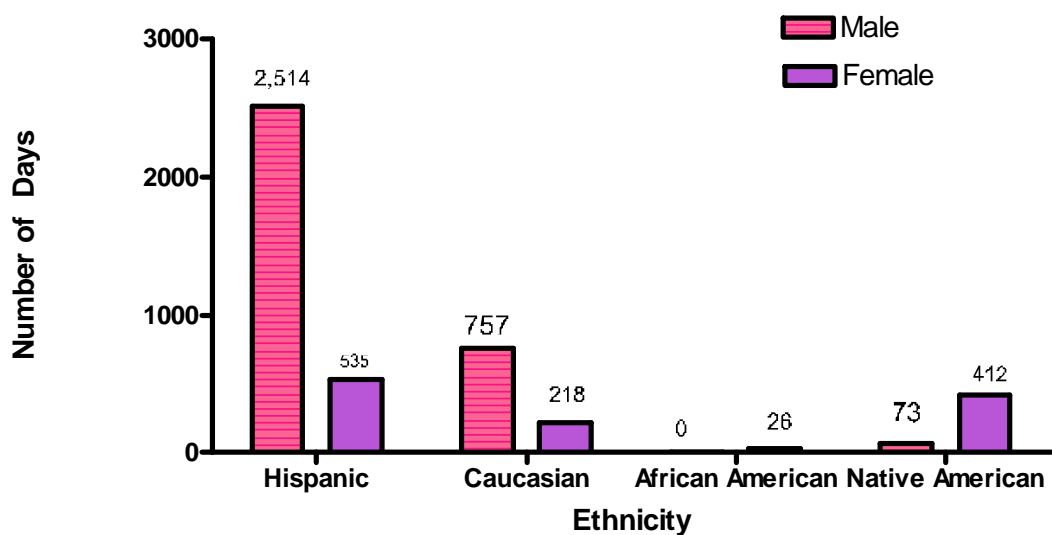
Sample (N) = Entire Held Population

Days Spent in Custody for Holds by Gender and Ethnicity



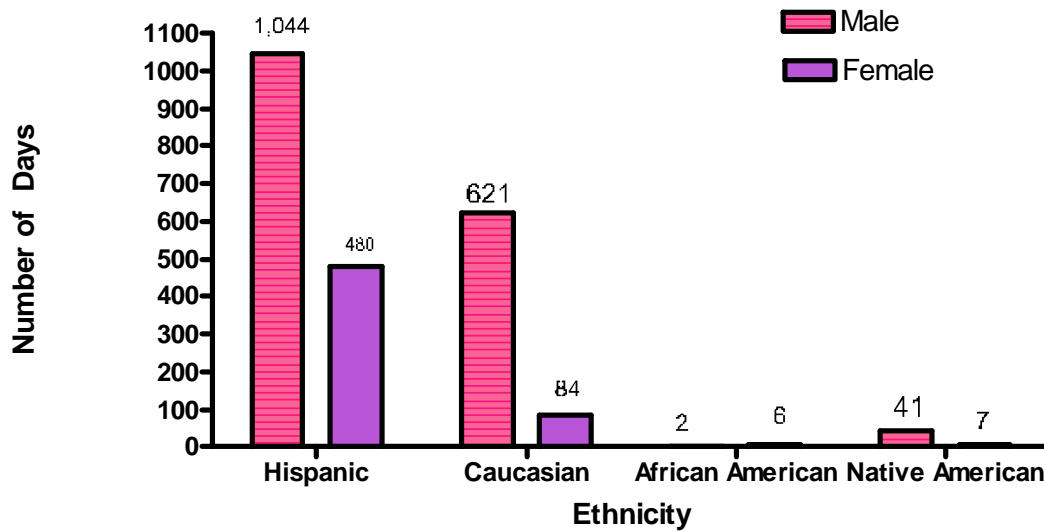
Sample (N) = Entire Held Population

Days Spent in Custody for Charges Against Person by Gender and Ethnicity



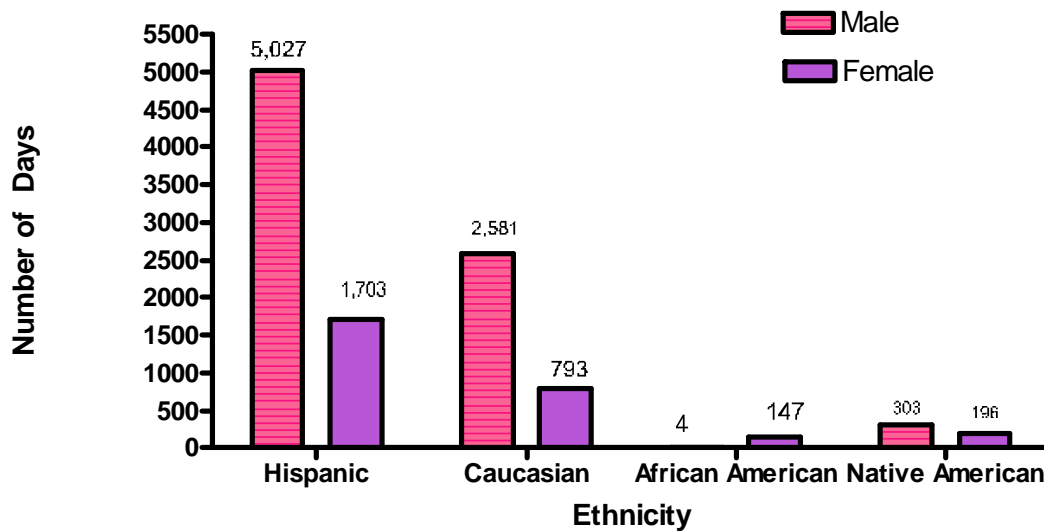
Sample (N) = Entire Held Population

Days Spent in Custody for Property Charges by Gender and Ethnicity



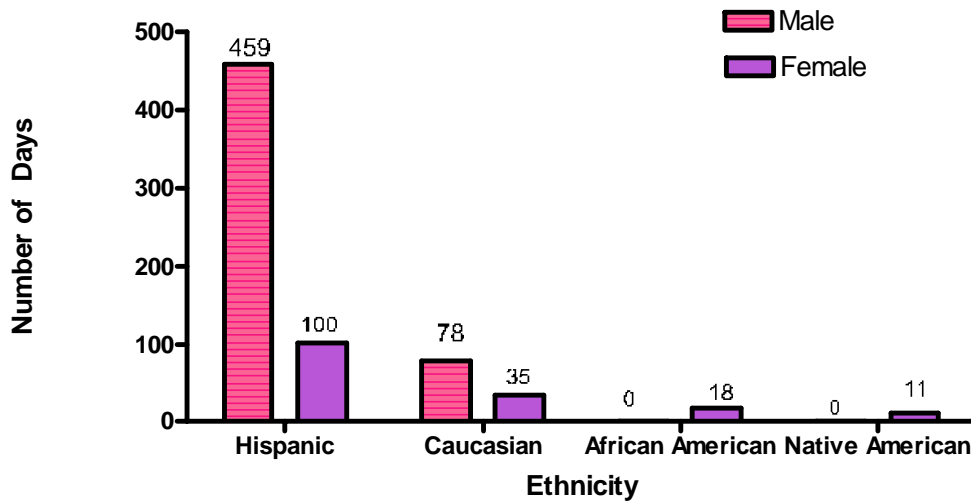
Sample (N) = Entire Held Population

Days Spent in Custody for Warrant Charges by Gender and Ethnicity



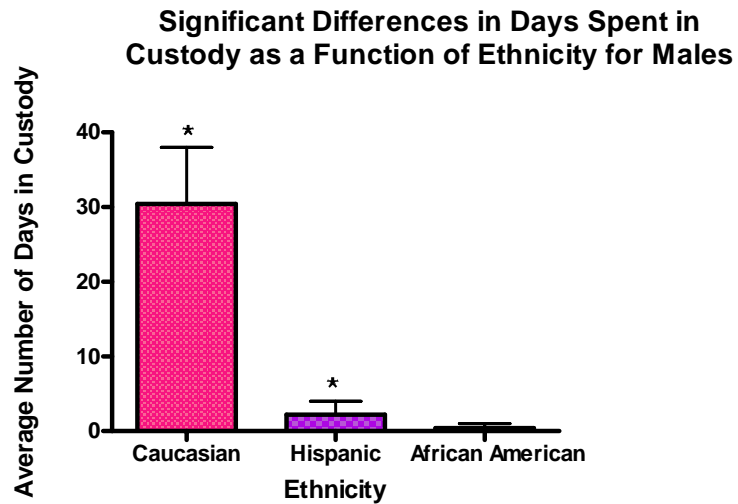
Sample (N) = Entire Held Population

Days Spent in Custody for Weapons Charges by Gender and Ethnicity



Sample (N) = Entire Held Population

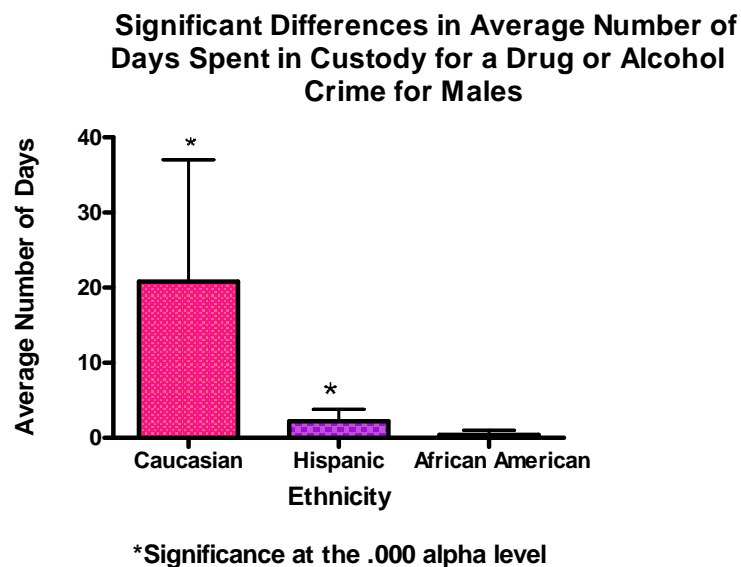
Next find significant results were they apply in the next several graphs.



* Significance at the .000 alpha level
 Total Sample (N) = 300
 (n) = 100 per group

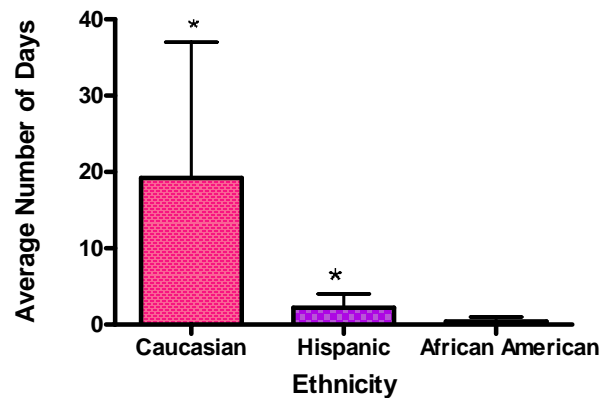
When one views the entire held population on the same variables above it seemed that Male Hispanics spend significantly longer length of stays in detention. When you take an equal

representative sample from each ethnic group and compare the means of these groups it is Caucasians who have significantly longer length of stays in detention. This does not mean that Caucasians spend more time in detention than any other ethnic group. This statistic shows a significant difference in average Length of stay *per* booking only.



Now that we know, per booking, Caucasians have longer length of stays we want to know what type of crime is representing these longer stays. We also need to apply a significance test here so it represents difference in length of stay for the same representative sample shown above. Above find that a proportion of these days spent in custody, per booking, are used by drug and alcohol crimes.

Significant Differences in Average Number of Days Spent in Custody by Ethnicity for Females

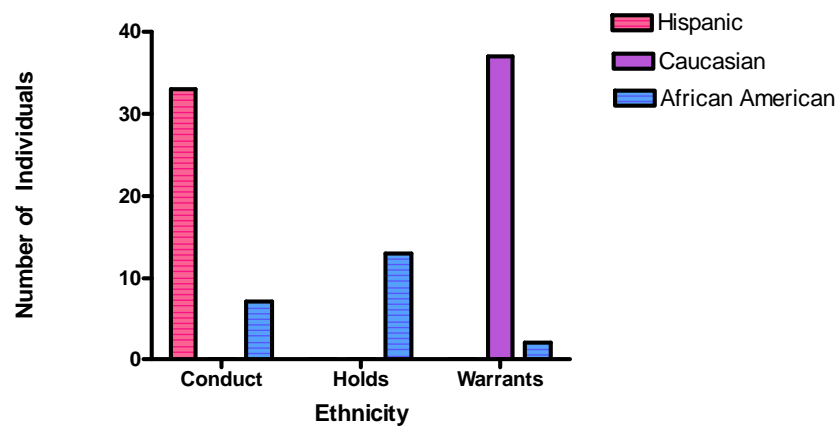


Sample (N) = 111
(n) = 37

*Significance at the .000 alpha level

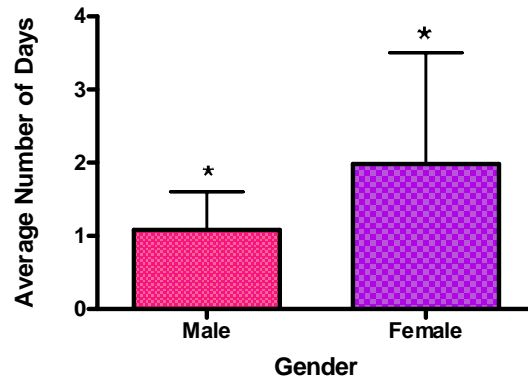
Could not control for charge with the females because ethnic groups were dichotomized in their frequency of crime. Meaning that crime committed is absolutely a function of ethnicity. Ethnicity and Gender play a significant role in why females choose the commit the type of crime they commit.

Frequency of Crime by Ethnicity for Females



Sample (N) = 111
(n) = 37

Gender by Days Spent in Custody for Conduct Charges

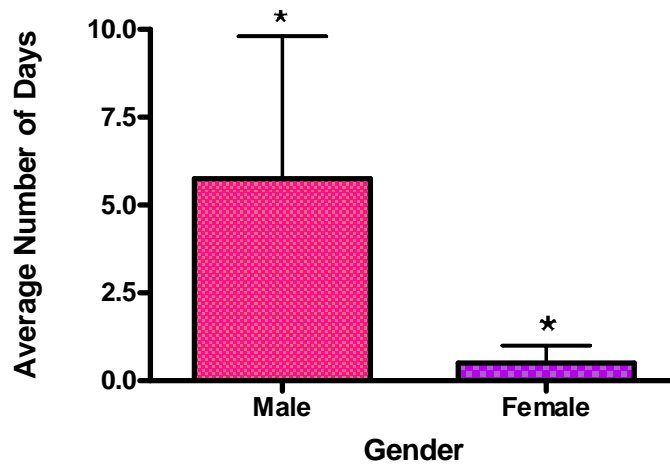


Sample (N) = 80
(n) = 40 each group

*Significant at the .010 alpha level

Significance was not found for Drugs and Alcohol = $F(1, 33) = 3.07$ $p > .089$

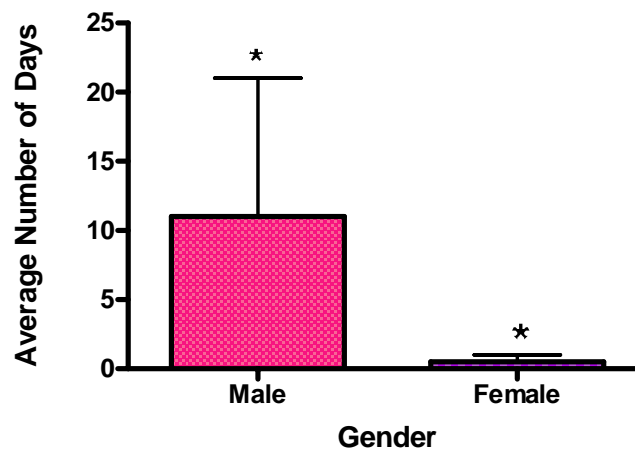
Gender by Days Spent in Custody for a Hold



Sample (N) = 80
(n) = 40 each group

*Significant at the .003 alpha level

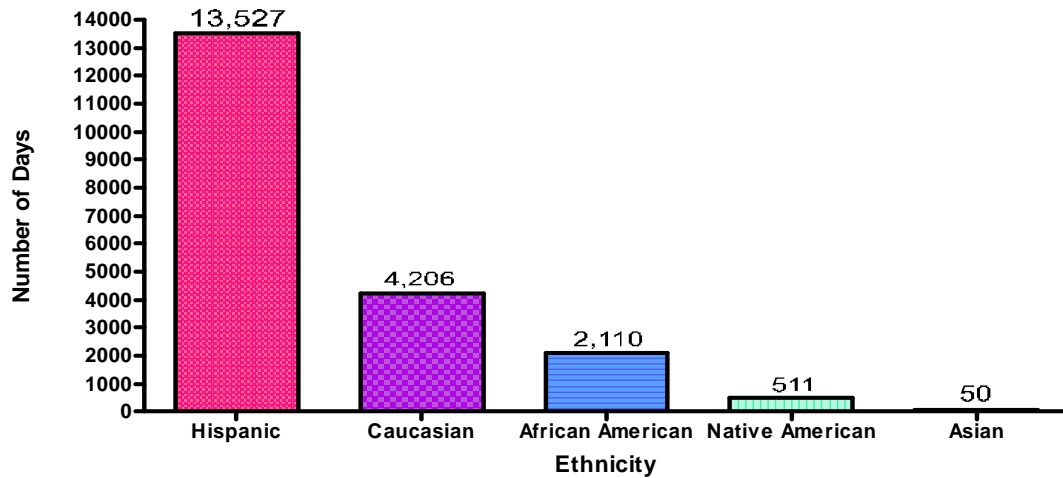
Gender by Days Spent in Custody for Crimes Against Persons



Sample (N) = 110
(n) = 6 each group

*Significant at the .000 alpha level

Number of Bed Days by Ethnicity 04/05



Hispanics Held: 942
Caucasians Held: 391
African Americans Held: 136
Native Americans Held: 67
Asians Held: 26

Section 1 Part 3. Regional Data

Regional Clients' average length of stay is 12.55 days and age averages about 16 years of age. Cost figures can be found in the Cost Analysis section of this report. Overall, our regional clients mirror those of our own Bernalillo clients with regard to type of crime (usually administrative), gender and ethnic distributions. Regional clients, however, are observed with shorter LOS'.